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File No.: 108304

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

BWP Media USA Inc. d/b/a Pacific Coast News,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CBS Radio Inc. d/b/a CBS Local Digital
Media, CBS Local Media, CBS Local, KISS
Country, 99.9 KISS Country,

Defendant.

Docket No:

COMPLAINT

BWP Media USA Inc. d/b/a Pacific Coast News (“*Plaintiff*”), by and through its undersigned counsel, for its Complaint against CBS Radio Inc. d/b/a CBS Local Digital Media, CBS Local Media, CBS Local, KISS Country, 99.9 KISS Country (“*Defendant*”), states and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to recover for copyright infringement. Plaintiff herein provides entertainment-related photojournalism goods and services, and owns the rights to photographs featuring celebrities that it licenses to online and print publications. Plaintiff has obtained U.S. copyright registrations covering many of its photographs, and many others are the subject of pending copyright applications.

2. Defendant owns and operates a website known as www.cbslocal.com (the

“Website”). Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, Defendant actively copied, stored, modified, and displayed Plaintiff’s photograph on the Website, and engaged in this misconduct knowingly and in violation of United States copyright laws.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal copyright infringement claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1338(a) and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

4. Additionally, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over all of the photographs, inclusive of any unregistered images. *Reed Elsevier, Inc. v. Muchnick*, 559 U.S. 154, 130 S.Ct. 1237 (2010), *see e.g. Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1154 9th Cir. 2007); *Olan Mills, Inc. v. Linn Photo Co.*, 23 F.3d 1345, 1349 (8th Cir. 1994); *Pac. & S. Co., Inc., v. Duncan*, 744 F.2d 1490, 1499 n. 17 (11th Cir. 1984).

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is registered to do business in New York, and thus, has consented to personal jurisdiction in New York.

6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(a)(2) because Defendant does business in this Judicial District.

PARTIES

I. Plaintiff

7. Plaintiff is a Delaware corporation and maintains its principal place of business in Los Angeles County, California.

II. Defendant

8. On information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in New York County, New York, and is liable and responsible to Plaintiff based on the facts herein alleged.

9. Defendant is the registered owner of the Website and is responsible for its content.

10. The Website is a popular and lucrative enterprise that purposefully displays celebrity and news photographs, including Plaintiff’s copyrighted photograph.

11. The Website is monetized in that it contains paid advertisements and sells

concert tickets to the public and, on information and belief, Defendant profits from these activities.

12. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, Defendant volitionally selected, copied, modified, stored and displayed Plaintiff's copyright-protected photograph (the "*Photograph*"), as set forth in Exhibit "1," which is annexed hereto and incorporated in its entirety herein, on the Website.

13. On information and belief, the Photograph was copied, modified, stored and displayed without license or permission, thereby infringing on Plaintiff's copyright (the "*Infringement*").

14. As is set forth more fully in Exhibit "1," the listed Infringement contains the Uniform Resource Locator ("*URL*") for a fixed tangible medium of expression that was sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be communicated for a period of more than transitory duration and, therefore, constitutes a specific item of infringement. *17 U.S.C. §106(5); Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1160 (9th Cir. 2007).

15. The listed infringement in "Exhibit 1" is an exact copy of Plaintiff's original image that was directly copied and stored by Defendant on the Website.

16. On information and belief, Defendant takes an active and pervasive role in the content posted on its Website, including, but not limited to copying, posting, selecting, commenting on and displaying Plaintiff's Photograph.

17. 17 U.S.C. §512, also known as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") provides a defense against an infringement that is "by reason of the storage at the direction of a user." The applicable legislative history provides that "[i]nformation that resides on the system or network operated by or for the service provider through its own acts or decisions and not at the direction of a user does not fall within the liability limitation of subsection (c)." *See* S.Rep. No. 105–190, at 43 (1998).

18. Defendant's conduct is not safe harbored by the DMCA, in that the Infringement was not posted at the direction of a "user" as that term is defined in 17 U.S.C. §512(c).

19. On information and belief, Defendant was aware of facts or circumstances from which the determination regarding the Infringement was apparent. Defendant cannot claim that it was unaware of the infringing activity, including the specific Infringement that

forms the basis of this Complaint, since such a claim would amount to only willful blindness to the Infringement on the part of Defendant.

20. On information and belief, Defendant engaged in the Infringement knowingly and in violation of applicable United States copyright laws.

21. Additionally, on information and belief, Defendant, with “red flag” knowledge of the Infringement, failed to promptly remove same (*see 17 U.S.C. §512(c)(1)(A)(i)*) as evidenced by the following:

- (a) Defendant's employees and agents created, authored, participated in, and commented on “threads,” articles, or postings similar to and/or including that featuring Plaintiff’s copyrighted Photograph;
- (b) Defendant's employees and agents actively reviewed, monitored, commented, deleted and/or “cleaned” postings, articles and threads similar to and/or including that featuring Plaintiff’s copyrighted Photograph;

22. Further, Defendant had the legal right and practicable ability to control and limit the infringing activities on its Website and exercised—and/or had the right and ability to exercise—such right, which, on information and belief, is evidenced by the following:

- (a) Defendant's employees and agents had complete control over and actively reviewed and monitored the content posted on the Website.
- (b) Defendant admits that it monitors the content on the Website.
- (c) Defendant's employees and agents actively review, modify and delete or “cleaned” postings, threads, and/or articles on the Website.

23. On information and belief, Defendant has received a financial benefit directly attributable to the Infringement. Specifically, by way of the Infringement, Defendant experienced increased traffic to the Website and, in turn, realized an increase in its advertising revenues, concert ticket sales, brand awareness, readership and listenership base, and fees paid by sponsors. *17 U.S.C. §512(c)(1)(B)*.

24. On information and belief, a large number of people have viewed the unlawful copy of the Photograph on the Website.

25. On information and belief, Defendant at all times had the ability to stop the reproduction and display of Plaintiff’s copyrighted material.

26. As a result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed.

FIRST COUNT

(Direct Copyright Infringement, 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq.)

27. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

28. The Photograph is an original, creative works in which Plaintiff owns a valid copyright, properly registered with the United States Copyright Office.

29. Plaintiff has not licensed Defendant the right to use the Photograph in any manner, nor has Plaintiff assigned any of its exclusive rights in the copyright to Defendant.

30. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff, and in willful violation of its rights under 17 U.S.C. §106, Defendant improperly and illegally copied, stored, reproduced, distributed, adapted, and publicly displayed a work copyrighted by Plaintiff, thereby violating Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its copyright.

31. Defendant's reproduction and display of the Photograph on the Website constitutes willful copyright infringement. *Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Co., Inc.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991).

32. On information and belief, thousands upon thousands of people have viewed the unlawful copy of the Photograph on the Website.

33. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed and should be awarded statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement in an amount to be proven at trial.

SECOND COUNT

(Vicarious Copyright Infringement)

34. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

35. At all material times hereto, on information and belief, Defendant had the right and ability to supervise, control, limit, and stop the infringing conduct of its employees, agents, and members, and yet, Defendant declined to do so in the instant case.

36. For example, on information and belief, Defendant had the practicable ability to police the images on the Website when its employees and agents edited, modified and/or interacted with the Photograph, and therefore, had the right and ability to supervise and

control the infringing Photograph.

37. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's refusal to exercise its right to stop or limit the infringing conduct, on information and belief, Defendant's members have continued to infringe upon Plaintiff's Photograph, which, in turn, generates profits for Defendant directly from the use of the Infringement.

38. On information and belief, Defendant enjoyed a directed financial benefit from the infringing activity of its members, employees and agents from, inter alia, advertising revenue derived from the increased traffic to its Website and from increase in fees paid by sponsors.

39. On information and belief, Defendant further enjoyed a directed financial benefit from using the "draw" of Plaintiff's Photograph to increase user traffic, thereby increasing advertising revenue, concert ticket sales, its readership and listenership base, brand awareness, partnership opportunities.

40. Accordingly, Defendant is liable as a vicarious infringer since it profited from direct infringement while declining to exercise a right to stop or limit it. *See e.g.*, *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d. 1146, 1171 (9th Cir. 2007); *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 929-30 (2005).

41. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed and should be awarded statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement in an amount to be proven at trial.

THIRD COUNT
(Injunction Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502)

42. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

43. Plaintiff requests a permanent injunction pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502(a) prohibiting Defendant from displaying the Infringement.

FOURTH COUNT

(Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505)

44. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

45. Plaintiff requests, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505, its attorney's fees and costs for the prosecution of this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment as follows:

That the Court enter a judgment finding that Defendant has infringed on Plaintiff's rights to the Photograph in violation of 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq. and award damages and monetary relief as follows:

- a. Statutory damages against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504(c) of up to \$150,000 per infringement, or, in the alternative, Plaintiff's actual damages and the disgorgement of Defendant's wrongful profits in an amount to be proven at trial; and
- b. A permanent injunction against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §502; and
- c. Plaintiff's attorney's fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505; and
- d. Plaintiff's costs; together with
- e. Such other relief that the Court determines is just and proper.

DATED: November 6, 2015

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